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T. E. HOGG,
 President Oregon Pacific Railroad Company.
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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Supreme Court of the United States upholds the constitutionality of the Chinese Exclusion bill passed at the last session of Congress. A Chinaman who presented himself in the port of San Francisco with the certificate of former residence required by the Angell Treaty, was refused permission to enter the country; and he sued for his rights as secured him by that treaty. The decision is that Congress has the power to break treaties if it choose, and that no power can set aside its action. The Court hints its opinion of the law by specifically declining to pronounce any. But it does not see its way to interpret the second clause of the Sixth Article of the Constitution as imparting any sacredness to Treaties, although they there are enumerated as parts of the supreme law of the land, along with the Constitution and the laws passed by Congress. We suppose this interpretation was unavoidable, although it is to be regretted that we have no constitutional guarantee against international breaches of faith such as this law embodies. We are thus unable to give to foreign countries the very highest assurance of our good faith and fidelity to assumed obligations. So the Chinese Exclusion bill remains on the statute-book as the most characteristic monument of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

THE Senate Committee to investigate the workings of the Inter-State Commerce Law has been giving hearings to the presidents and other officers of the railroads with reference to its effects on railroad prosperity. Mr. Charles Francis Adams of the Union Pacific expressed the opinion that the law had not been obeyed by some roads and had been by others, to the injury of the latter. He called attention to the fact that through the absence of any restrictive legislation the railroads had built up a system of distribution, which the new law "shakes to its foundation." This it did "by giving to the smaller places many of the advantages heretofore exclusively enjoyed by the larger cities." For this reason he finds the opposition to the law concentrated in those cities. He would like to see the law fairly and equally enforced, and thought this had been done more nearly since the beginning of this year than before.

The relation of the Canadian roads to the American system was presented by several witnesses, Mr. Erastus Wiman alone taking the stand in defence of the privileges they now enjoy. It becomes more and more evident that our commercial relations with Canada must undergo a radical alteration of some kind, either by closer and more intimate agreements on common methods, or by a painful separation of interests, which will put Canada on the footing of a completely foreign country. From whatever line we approach the question, we find that we are either too closely involved with Canadian interests or not enough so.

ATTENTION has been called to the figures of the import of woolen waste as illustrating the loose ways in which the interpretation of the Tariff laws was managed under the last Administration. The importations for the first three months of 1889 were very much in excess of the same months of 1888, it is said because the importers contemplated the passage of the custom-houses into the hands of officials who believed in the protective policy. It is charitable to remember that one of Mr. Cleveland's last acts in this matter was to clear out of the Appraiser's office in New York, a number of officials whose chief idea in administering the Tariff was to keep down duties for the especial benefit of New York. Possibly it was the expectation of this change, which had been foreshadowed in the reports of special Treasury agents, that stimulated importations in those months.

MR. ERHARDT, the new Collector of the port of New York, has taken the same ground as the Philadelphia Appraiser that most of the goods now technically classed as "worsted" are woolen goods within the intention of the Tariff laws. When the present classification was adopted, more than twenty years ago, "worsted" had a technical meaning which it has lost through changes in nomenclature introduced by English manufacturers. Instead of covering such articles as knit stockings and jerseys, it now includes all the finest articles made of long-fibred wool. This change may not have been made with any reference to the language of our Tariff. Every student of industrial history knows that such terms are in a condition of flux at all times, as new methods of manufacture or the caprice of some big, market-controlling establishment may tend to change them. But this change certainly has operated to alter the incidence of the duties on woolen goods in a way which the authors of the law did not contemplate, and which is very unfair to the makers of fine goods. Even the authors of the Mills bill admitted this by putting these new "worsteds" and other woolen goods on the same footing. The New York Collector and the Philadelphia Appraiser are of the opinion that nothing is needed but to appraise these goods in accordance with the unmistakable intention of the authors of the existing Tariff. To this the importers and their New York organs oppose the most decided resistance. It is estimated that the new interpretation of the law will increase the receipts at New York alone by a million and a half a year. The *Times* cries out against this as increasing the cost of clothing to the people, while it admits there was a basis of justice in the demands of the makers of woollens to have the duties equalized. It is only the importers, most of them British residents and agents for foreign firms, who excite the sympathy of our Free Trade contemporaries. The American laborer who has been thrown out of employment by the evasion of the Tariff is not to be thought of.

THE New York legislature having passed the Saxton Ballot Reform bill, Gov. Hill has vetoed it in a message both strong and weak. Its weaknesses are in its insinuations of bad faith against the authors of the bill, and in the excessive ingenuity shown in conceiving of situations in which the plan must work badly. We see no reason for the charge that the Republicans of the Legislature were not acting in as much good faith as those of Massachusetts and other States, where they have carried through this method of voting and made it part of the State laws. And the really strong objections against the measure are only weakened by being associated with others, which amount to nothing in practice. The Governor does make a point as to the difficulty which would arise if any candidate on the official lists should die within the eight days when the ballots must be finished and the voting must take place. And he very properly objects to the legal exclusion of votes for a candidate who has not been regularly enrolled by the State officials as a recognized nominee. Certainly the right to vote freely carries with it the right to vote for any person the elector may choose; and that the vote will not affect the result does not take away the right. Otherwise we might exclude all votes not cast for candidates of the two leading parties, instead of giving third, fourth and fifth parties the right to "stand up and be counted." That right belongs to a single man, equally with a thousand men.

Governor Hill calls attention to the great difference between our elections of a long list of officers, and those of members of Parliament in Australia, the United Kingdom and Canada, where the new method has been worked. He might have added that a public and official nomination of candidates precedes the elections

in the United Kingdom, and at this only two persons need to act together to place any candidate in nomination. It is this feature of their system which exempts the voter from dependence upon irresponsible and unofficial bodies, such as the nominating conventions recognized in the American adaptations of the Australian plan. Without the introduction of this official nomination, and the reduction of elections to choice of the national, State, and municipal legislatures, it is illogical to quote foreign experience as applicable to America.

WHEN the State of New York obtained possession of the American shore of the Niagara river at and near the Falls, it was presumed that this would secure to the public the uninterrupted enjoyment of the grand scene, without the abuses which had made this a resort timid and sensitive people were beginning to avoid. It now appears that the State's ownership has exposed the Falls to another and no less serious danger. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to incorporate a company which contemplates turning the Falls into a big mill-race for the generation of electric force. And the kind of reception the measure has received from both Senate and Assembly seems to show that there is very serious danger of its passing. To permit of Niagara being defaced in this way would disgrace us before the civilized world. It would be accepted as the final evidence that America is hopelessly given over to the worship of the Almighty Dollar, and that no other consideration than gain had any weight with us as a people. It is true that there are many people in this country—and New York has its full share in them—who can conceive of no better use for the Falls than this. They are the kind of people who would consent to have a quack-medicine advertisement tattooed on their faces, if the pay were high enough. But we live in hopes that they are not a ruling class even in New York.

In the administration of the Brooks License law the Philadelphia judges show their purpose to be governed by the same principles as a year ago. They will not try to make the law mean actual or virtual Prohibition, by reducing the number of licensed places below the number required by what may be called the "legitimate" demand for liquors. At the same time they will keep the number so low that it will not be necessary for any licensed dealer to live by pressing intoxicants on the public, as was the case under unrestricted license. And in effecting this reduction they seek to weed out of the business all those whose past record gives evidence that they cannot be trusted to obey the law. This year 1,205 retail places have received licenses, a reduction of 138 on the number for 1888. Of these some are places which were refused license last year, but which the judges thought deserving of reconsideration; while a larger number which were licensed last year have been refused a renewal of license, because they made a bad record within the year. This result is eminently satisfactory, as it shows that the judges are not theory-ridden in any direction, but are determined to enforce the law with a proper regard to the public interests, whatever its effect on the revenue from licenses, or its bearing on the prospects of Prohibition. Their faithfulness and good sense last year has given Philadelphia a year of better order and sobriety than the city has enjoyed since the War, and its continuance gives promise of a steady improvement in the future. And this example is affecting other States as well as our own. The annual decisions of our judges are reported and discussed in the newspapers of all our sister cities throughout the country, and also the effect in reducing the number of inmates of the House of Correction. A bill is before the Connecticut legislature which fixes the number of licenses at one for every 500 of the population.

On the other hand, Collector Webster of the Dubuque district, which includes forty-nine counties of Northern Iowa, states in a published letter that there is not a town of three hundred inhabitants in the district for which United States licenses have not been issued by the Internal Revenue authorities. From the number of

convictions for unlicensed dealing and the number of licenses, he infers that there are more people in the business than before the policy of constitutional prohibition was adopted in that State. Gov. Larrabee had declared that in eighty of the ninety-nine counties, Prohibition was enforced. Mr. Webster denies this, and says that in the Governor's own county there have been forty-nine convictions for unlicensed selling. As the possession of a United States license is made *prima facie* evidence of violation of the law in the State courts, many are taken out under assumed names, while many others take the risk of selling without one.

THE election of members of the Constitutional Conventions in the two Dakotas and Montana resulted as was expected. In the former the Republicans had everything their own way. In Montana the voting was close, and at this writing the result is still in doubt, with the chances in favor of the Democrats.

In Oklahoma not one-fifth of the lands thrown open to settlement has been entered at the land-offices, and there has been a considerable exodus of settlers from the territory. There has been a notable degree of good order in the newly gathered community, and not a single death from violence thus far. Much of the credit of this is due to the national officials, who have refused to allow either the taverns to sell liquor, or the gamblers to open their business.

The federal Marshal reports to the Department of Justice that some of his specials did use their earlier access to the territory to preëempt desirable portions of land, and he tries to excuse their action. Attorney-General Miller very properly insists on having full details of the violations of the law as to names, places, and circumstances, in order that the guilty may be obliged to disgorge. Nothing is more necessary than to impress on a community like Oklahoma that the law is both effective and impartial. It was the lack of this belief which cost the Pacific Coast so much, in its early history, and it would be shameful to allow this audacious infraction of law and justice to go without distinct punishment.

THE colored man still comes to the front in the South. In South Carolina he troubles the Bourbons of the Episcopalian Convention by claiming his right to sit as an ordained priest of the Church. The two parties to this dispute have agreed to a compromise by which the colored clergyman already acknowledged as a member of the Convention is to be the only one, all others being excluded. To even this the extremists are logical enough to offer opposition. They do not see that it matters whether there are twenty black clergymen, or one with whom they are expected to fraternize. So they stand out for the high principle that the government of the Protestant Episcopal Church is "a white man's government." Will they be astonished to see the day when not a single black man is found among either the clergy or the communicants of their diocese?

In Georgia the black brother objects to being obliged to ride in a "Jim Crow" car, technically ranked as a second-class car, when he has bought a first-class ticket. The Inter-State Commerce Commission sustains his complaint. It denies the right of the railroads to make any discrimination between black and white passengers in the matter of comfort and accommodations, while it does not deny the right to keep them separate. It also holds the railroads responsible for the protection of colored passengers from violence equally with white passengers, and rules that the Georgia railroad failed to do what the law required in this case.

As the time is up for which Lord Londonderry accepted the Irish viceroyalty, the Tory government has to look around for some one to fill his place. As the occupant of the office is made uncomfortable in many ways, unless he be in sympathy with the Nationalist sympathies of the Irish people, there is no great eagerness for the post. It is not the well-paid sinecure it was forty years ago, when the Catholic and Protestant archbishops of Dublin jostled each other on the staircase at levees, and Dublin

was a nest of commercial and official flunkeyism. One Tory and Unionist after another refused to sit on thorns for the benefit of the coalition, and it has been suggested that a royal prince would not be a bad selection. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, was proposed years ago, and now both his name and that of the Prince of Wales have been put forward in the London newspapers. As to the latter, the Tories hardly will send to Dublin a prince whose political tendencies are Liberal, and who rather sympathizes with the Home Rulers. Even an arrangement that the viceroy should reign without ruling would leave him openings to show where his personal sympathies lay, in a fashion which would be very disquieting to Mr. Balfour. As for Prince Arthur, he is of all the Queen's sons the most utter nonentity, and has nothing to commend him to the Irish people but his title, which is not the kind of commendation which counts for much in these times. His going to Dublin would give the Irish their opportunity to be more annoying than ever to their English rulers.

The Unionists have made a happy suggestion that the office be abolished altogether. Nothing could be more happy from their point of view. Its existence is a practical recognition that Ireland holds no such place in the United Kingdom as does Scotland or Wales, but is a nation with national rights. To abolish the office would be exactly in accord with Unionist ideas, while it also would fix attention on the fact that those ideas of the place Ireland holds are novelties of recent origin, and are in sharp contradiction to the laws which define the rights of the Irish people within the Empire. And the Treaty of Union by which the two Parliaments were united, and which the Imperial Parliament has no right to set aside, expressly provides for the appointment of an Irish viceroy.

EIGHT of the most important of the British colonies have refused to unite with the mother country in a scheme of assisted immigration. The notion that every sort of human beings can make out a living in a new country, and may be regarded as promising material for its population, is discredited by sharp experience. The Micawbers are good colonists only in the pages of writers like Dickens. They carry their shiftless habits with them in actual life. Successful colonists must be picked men, who can bear privations and hardships by virtue of a more than an average supply of hopefulness and energy. So the Argentine Confederation has found as the result of its assistance to immigration from Europe. It has got nothing but numbers and weakness. The old world must make up its mind to deal at home with the fruits of its mismanagement. Assistance of immigrants is as much out of date as transportation of criminals.

THE American exhibit at the Paris Exhibition seems to show that we still deserve the just criticism to which Prof. Rouleaux treated us in 1876. While not inferior to other peoples in the utilities, we still rank lowest on the list as regards the application of æsthetic ideas to our products. Neither in ceramics nor in textiles nor in wood-carving do we take any place of honor at Paris. At the same time, it is to be remembered that we never have been adequately represented in any European exhibition. Indeed we have not the commercial reasons which moved England and France to make the splendid display they did in 1876, and other considerations are not sufficient. Prof. Rouleaux declared that the exhibit of American products and machinery at the Centennial was astounding to those who remembered how petty was the display we made at European Exhibitions previously. And we have no doubt this is true of what is shown this year at Paris.

REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK.

THE bull movement in the granger stocks which it was said in the last article had been started in the market, has continued through the past week. The reasons already given for the movement cover the ground so fully that little needs be said in addition, now; and furthermore, it is barely probable that the oper-

ators who started the advance have already begun to realize profits, so that prices may go back somewhat before they go forward again. It is worth noticing, however, that a story was started in respect to St. Paul which had just enough plausibility in it to set inquiry afoot, and the more one examined the more puzzling the thing looked. The story was that the St. Paul Company would make a blanket mortgage of \$100,000,000 and issue long date bonds at 4 per cent. to take up issues now outstanding at 7, 6, and 5 per cent., thereby saving \$1,000,000 per year in fixed charges. One's first impulse on hearing this was to examine the company's mortgage list, from which it appeared that the only bonds falling due in this century were in all about \$16,000,000; while the total mortgage indebtedness of the company is well over \$100,000,000, the sixteen millions referred to consist of several issues of old 7 per cent. bonds, lying very close to the property, and therefore having the very best security; and it seemed unlikely that the holders of such bonds would consent to surrender them for a 4 per cent. bond without getting full value, which would be no great advantage to the company. And so with the other bonds secured by other mortgages, bearing a less rate of interest. The St. Paul company has never been able to borrow money as low as 4 per cent. Its credit has at no time stood high enough for that. It has even had trouble to float a 5 per cent. bond, at what would now be regarded as a very low price. But if backed by a strong house, a well secured 4 per cent. bond could be floated now about 95 without much trouble, because the foreign connections of such a firm would probably take the greater part of the issue. The difficulty is the company could not make a bond now with first-class security, because its property is plastered all over with mortgages, and a new one would necessarily come after them. There is probably some basis of truth in the story of the blanket mortgage, but it has got out in a distorted form. A shrewd suggestion has been made that it is the prelude to some more borrowing by the company, to be skillfully set out under the guise of a new scheme for reorganizing and simplifying its finances. If such be the case it will be interesting to watch the developments.

The increasing earnings of the granger roads (greater in the net than in the gross, because of the severe economies enforced), is a more substantial reason for buying the stocks than any new financing schemes. Northwest's gross earnings for March show a decrease, but the net show an increase of \$300,000. It is asserted that the C. B. & Q. is showing an increase in net at the rate of \$500,000 per month over last year, which is a good thing to work the market on, for people are apt to forget that at this time last year the company had its strike troubles in full swing, so if it did not this year show a big increase the company would certainly be on the high road to bankruptcy. The same parties who are bulling this group of stocks have also been advancing Chicago Gas stock, which they claim will sell at 60 before July. A determined bear party appears to be fighting the advance, judging by the style of the frequent despatches which come from Chicago in respect to the stock. At one time Wall street is flooded with telegrams that the Illinois Legislature is enacting laws inimical to the Company, at another that the Chicago Board of Aldermen are passing ordinances to cripple it. The bears, however, seem to be of that class which do more talking than selling, and they are never very dangerous animals. Friends of the property seem to be confident about its future prospects, and speak of a 4 per cent. dividend as a certainty.

The developments in the contest for control of the Oregon Transcontinental Company have been extraordinary. Mr. Villard appears in a very striking light. It is well known that the main object of the fight is to get control of the Oregon Navigation stock which is the O. T. company's chief asset. The Union Pacific people want it, and Mr. Villard wants it; the former for purposes in connection with the lease of the property to the Oregon Short Line, which is practically the Union Pacific itself. The buying of O. T. stock by the opposing parties carried its price up several points, but Mr. Villard did not trust to that only. A majority of the directors of the O. T. company have to be residents of Oregon under the laws of that State, but as the company's property is here and all its business interests here, the Oregon directors are in fact merely the employés of the President and Executive Committee, who are here. To these persons Mr. Villard sent his orders, which were duly executed, to authorize an issue of \$10,000,000 more O. T. stock (100,000 shares), the same to be sold by the President of the company, and to receive 6 per cent. dividends, security for which was to be the pledge of the Oregon Navigation stock held by the O. T. company. Of course this stock would be issued to himself and friends. At the same time, the directors by resolution reorganized the Executive Committee, throwing out the three representatives of the Union Pacific company; and last, and most extraordinary of all, a resolution was adopted to permit no one to inspect the books of the O. T. company who did not own 25 per cent. of the stock.

All may be fair in love and war, but certainly it may be said without fear of contradiction, that had Mr. Jay Gould done such things as this, a howl would go up from Wall street and the country, and the papers would teem with articles on the railroad robber, the corporation pirate, and so forth. The right of a stockholder to inspect his company's books is a statutory right, and cannot be overthrown by resolution of a board of directors. Of course the opposition party have resorted to the courts, and restrained the issue of the new stock by injunction. But Mr. Villard is a man of resources, and furthermore he is in possession, which is nine points of the law. He is president of the O. T. Company. Should he succeed in carrying through his schemes, he will be near to getting back to where he was before his great downfall some years ago, when he was head of the Northern Pacific, the Oregon Navigation, and the O. T. companies all at once. But he has now to fight the Union Pacific party, which includes some powerful men.

It is not a specially cheerful thing for outside holders of the Union Pacific or Northern Pacific stocks to note that these companies are getting deeper and deeper into a wrangle, not only over this Oregon Navigation business, but also on the Tacoma traffic, which the U. P. claims to share, while the N. P. denies its right to come there at all. This latter quarrel threatens to once more break up the Transcontinental Association, the N. P. having given notice of withdrawal from it. The Association will consider the matter, and the affair may be patched up. The Association went to pieces once before, and for two or three years it was a go-as-you-please contest among all the lines, with disastrous consequences to all. About eighteen months ago the Association was reformed, and now it seems again in danger of disruption. In connection with this it can be stated positively that the Northwest company intends to extend its line to Denver, and its agents have already made arrangements for securing terminal facilities in that city.

The Atchison Company is deeply interested in maintaining the Transcontinental Association, of which it is a leading member. It would be a sort of last straw on its back if war broke out among these lines, for all would be equally involved. Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. say that the prospects of the company are good, that it will pull through all right, and that there is no present intention of either scaling bonds or funding coupons. The latter had been suggested as likely to be done, and it may have yet to be done. The fixed charges of the company are \$11,000,000 per year, and the deficit last year was, in round figures, \$5,500,000. It all depends upon the crops. Luckily for the company, and the country, the crop outlook at this time is simply magnificent. Everywhere the report is the same. The stock market seldom fails to respond to such prospects, and this is the best ground now for expecting a continuance of the upward movement of prices. There will be reactions from time to time, but it seems inadvisable now to sell stocks. The chances are clearly in favor of the bulls. Even the coal stocks have stiffened up with the rest of the list, and the bull pool in Reading seemed to gather a little courage—something which, whatever else they may have, they seem to be greatly in need of.

THE CRITICAL DAYS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

IT is useless for any one to question that the one feature in the shift of Administrations which has most excited public attention is the clamorous prominence of the office-seekers. Their greediness, their assurance, their disregard of public considerations, their large numbers, their monopoly of the time and strength of the President, their assumption that the whole significance of a national election is its relation to the distribution of "spoils," are features which have at once shocked and offended that part of the American people whose votes decide close elections. It is idle, we repeat, to deny this. Any one who has failed to see the fact may put himself down as lacking penetrative observation.

Not that the spectacle has been worse this time than heretofore. Not that it compares badly with what occurred four years ago. But two conditions are different, and both are of vital importance in this matter: it is the Republican party which is under observation, instead of the Democratic; and the spectacle occurs not under the light of the "spoils" periods, but under that of a period which begins to see clearly the need of reform.

Both these conditions are vital. No one expects as much of Mr. Cleveland's party as of Mr. Harrison's. No one expects so much. The very Mugwumps never even pretend to do it. What

they get from Mr. Cleveland they count as clear gain: what Mr. Harrison renders is never as much as they think he ought to pay. And a sufficient reason for the different demand thus made upon the parties is found in their own representations of their objects. The Republican party offers itself as having a moral character; its opponent does not. Each is to be judged upon its own programme, and it will go harder always with him who claims high character but proves to be a weakling or a hypocrite, than with him who has made no moral profession at all. Pointing the illustration, it is the Republican party which has declared a purpose to sincerely reform the Civil Service, and of it adequate performances will be exacted, or its condemnation will follow.

So, too, as to the general change of feeling concerning Reform. What might have been thought of these place-hunters of our day had they made their assaults upon General Harrison's grandfather half a century ago, or upon General Grant when he succeeded Andrew Johnson, it is not worth while to consider. Public opinion as to the injury "a clean sweep" would do, and as to the unpatriotic and unjust rule of official proscription, was then unformed. It has had a growth since, and it has made a new atmosphere of politics.

General Harrison, we believe, knows this. Besetas he is the clamor of his assailants has certainly not changed his mind since he declared how much he would prefer not to have any function of distributing "patronage." But he has need to understand the case most distinctly and to regard it most seriously. His administration, so far, trembles in the scale of public judgment. It has been characterized by some appointments of decided merit. But these have appeared rather as fortunate exceptions, and not as the clear and definite results of a settled plan. It is uncertain, therefore, what may follow. It is uncertain whether they may not be completely overwhelmed by the record of such improprieties as Mr. Clarkson's proscription of the minor postmasters, and the assumed dictatorship of Mr. Quay in Pennsylvania, Mr. Platt in New York, and Mr. Mahone in Virginia. An occasional good act will not offset occasional bad ones: much less will some good appointments in minor places overshadow an evil system applied to large portions of the public service. Excellent as it is to put two good men in the Civil Service Commission, and extort the unwilling praise of those who mean to condemn him in the end, General Harrison cannot rest his Administration on these. He must do much more.

These facts ought to be patent to some one. But to whom? We see little sign that they are appreciated in official circles. Mr. Noble, after indicating that he comprehended them, put such a color on his words, as gave the general impression he did not. Other members of the Cabinet are silent. Republican newspapers generally have not yet found their tongues on the subject, and some whose owners and editors have become part of the Administration would feel a delicacy in declaring the truth. How is the President to see where his Administration stands? How is he to have aid in giving it a more distinct direction toward the open sea, past the sands on which the wreckers are waving him false signals? Let him be well assured that these are days of immense importance. A day's record now counts for fifty after public opinion concerning him has been crystallized. Handles that he gives his enemies now will be fitted to weapons for the time of conflict. He makes history now for study in 1892. If he settles the conviction in the public mind that he is not faithful to the cause of Reform, but simply a servant, however unwilling, of the Quays and the Platts, his Administration will be but for a single term, and his party will again pass into the minority position.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH IN CONVENTION.

THE thriving town of Columbia, in Eastern Tennessee, an educational and railroad centre, has been the gathering place of a convention of the Scotch-Irish of the United States. Some of our contemporaries have expressed doubts of there being any such distinct class as the Scotch-Irish,—a doubt which of itself would justify the calling of such a convention. There are four types of

Irish in Ireland, and all are represented in America. There are the aboriginal Turanian Irishmen, whom the Celts found in possession of the island, and who still maintain their character as a separate people in a few spots of the country. There are the Celts, who are undoubtedly the majority of the people. There is the Danish or Norse Irishman, descended from the founders of Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, Limerick, and other Scandinavian towns, and still represented very distinctly by such families as the Sigersons (Sigurdsson.) There are the Norman Irish, who poured over to the conquest of the country in the middle ages, and who constitute, perhaps, a majority of the old aristocratic families,—Fitzgeralds, Burkes, MacMahons, and many others. It is disputed whether fully one-half or only one-third of the people of some Western districts are Norman in blood.

Besides these elements, which have been welded into a comparatively homogeneous nationality, there are two others which might be described as West-Britons rather than Irish in any proper sense. These are the English "garrison" and the Scotch colony. The former dates from the settlements under the Tudors and the Stuarts on lands seized from the native chieftains and their sept. They are honorable for the record they have made in English literature, having numbered Spenser, Ussher, Denham, Swift, Steele, Berkeley, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Croker, and many others of literary eminence among them. They also have given the United Kingdom a very large proportion of her public men: Castlereagh, Canning, Wellington, Crofton, Croker, Palmerston, Dufferin, and Parnell being instances.

The Scotch colony is confined to Ulster mostly, the last province the English got possession of and perhaps the least favored by nature, although always very prominent in the history of the country. King James I. thought this an opening to pay off old debts to various Scotchmen after his accession to the English crown, so he gave large grants to the Knoxes, Brownlows, and other families; and these effected the settlement of their property by Scotch farmers through offering the degree of security for improvements known historically as "Ulster Tenant Right." The violation of these promises by the land-owners and the refusal of religious and political equality with the English Protestants of the Episcopalian communion, drove these Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in tens of thousands across the Atlantic. So extensive was this emigration that there are in America three descendants of the Scotch settlers of Ulster for every one left at home. They first struck New England, where they helped to colonize all the States above the Connecticut line, and became the ancestors of the Greeleys, the Websters and the Grays. Then they began about 1710 to enter Pennsylvania, and the flood did not cease for over half a century. Before the middle of the century they overshadowed every other element, and controlled the politics of the colony, putting an end to the just and generous treatment of its Indian population which had been initiated by its Quaker founders. Following the trend of the Appalachian ranges, they passed southward through West Virginia and Kentucky to the Carolinas, Tennessee and even parts of Georgia and Alabama. In this mountain region, the home of Jackson, Calhoun (Colquhoun), McDuffie, Crawford, Polk (Pollock), and Johnson, they always have been the dominant race since its settlement. In the main they were on the side of the nation against the fire-eating Southern party, as they had few slaves and no general sympathy with the peculiar institution. Yet they gave the slave cause its greatest champion in Calhoun.

It would be quite unfair to judge the proceedings of the Convention at Columbia by the meagre reports the newspapers furnish. If we were to judge by that we should infer that very little was said to bring into light the peculiarities of the Scotch-Irish type of American, and the part they have played in the history of the country. The especial prominence given to the picture of President Polk in the decorations of the hall where the convention was held seems to indicate that not much effort had been made to make visible the prominence of the Scotch-Irish in public life. Not only Polk, but Jackson, Buchanan, Johnson, and Arthur were presidents of this stock.

It is in the sphere of public activity,—political, educational, and commercial,—that the strong qualities of the Scotch-Irish have had room to show themselves. We owe to them nearly every educational institution of importance in the Middle States, for even where they were not directly engaged in establishing some of our colleges, their activity in behalf of the higher education helped to keep alive in other classes the respect for liberal culture and to create that general assumption as to its value which now characterizes Americans of all sorts.

And yet they have been far from being a productive people in the sphere of either art or literature. At home they have very little to show. Crawford the sculptor is their only artist of renown; in literature they have been as barren as the English "garrison" in Ireland have been fruitful. While the Scotch of Scot-

land have been conquering the prejudices of the English-reading world by their men of genius, Ulster has produced neither poet, novelist, nor historian of literary importance. And in America their literary appearances are almost limited to Poe, Mrs. M. J. Preston, and Mr. Henry James. The committee of arrangements were obliged to fall back upon Tom Moore, of all men, to do justice to the occasion!

It is to this want of literary power that they owe their obscurity in popular apprehension; *carent vate sacro*! Hence it is that they have been overlooked in most of the statements of the foundation elements of the American nation, while Cavalier, Puritan, Huguenot, Knickerbocker, and Quaker have had their full meed of recognition, and even the German colonists have not been forgotten. This deficiency in a literary respect is due largely to their want of those finer sympathies which make literary expression inevitable. They are an unsympathetic people, or perhaps they are, we should say, a people who shun the expression of sympathy even in their most intimate relationships of life. Repression has been the rule with them, until they have come to regard anything else as slightly absurd. So their brains have found most vent in action. It was a Scotch-Irish sea-captain who forced the Northwest passage, soon after one of his own townsmen had found the remains of Sir John Franklin. And if ever the North Pole is to be discovered, it will be by a Scotch-Irish captain with a crew of the same obstinate stuff.

Part of this strenuous obstinacy is shown in their obstinate orthodoxy. They form the right wing of the Protestant army, and furnish the heaviest-armed soldiers. Their Calvinistic creed and Presbyterian church government are channels of an influence which extends across sectarian lines, and helps to give character to the whole religious life of the country, through the intense earnestness of their convictions, and the genuineness of their interest in doctrinal questions. They are not ambitious of being abreast with the latest novelties. They never assume an apologetic air in their presentation of their beliefs. They care little or nothing for what the newest lady novelist has to say of the decrepitude of Christianity. They feel, as Emerson said of the old Puritans, weighted with the whole universe in the stability of their convictions, and they impress the most indifferent with their decision of character and precision of belief.

THE CLOSING NIGHT AT THE CONTEMPORARY CLUB.

IN the discussion of the Contemporary Club last Tuesday evening I noticed a few fallacies, or what seemed to me to be such. I venture to send to THE AMERICAN a memorandum of what seem to me to be due objections to special statements.

I. Mr. Boyesen, in his enthusiastic lecture on "George Eliot and the Modern Novel," slipped from his high ethical plane when he said that Society does right in condemning the appearance of evil, as much as evil itself.

Is not this as much as to say that that which seems to be evil but is not really, is really evil? Is it not rather the danger of present social life,—the specious emptiness and thoughtlessness of it, on which deceptions and crimes find ground to fatten,—that the appearance of evil is confounded with real and provable evil? Is it not this confusion of reality with seeming which makes the avoidable tragedy of a Maggie Tulliver?

II. Miss Repplier in condemning the modern novel on account of its ethical tendency, and in asserting, as a contrary point, that the sole end of a novel was to give pleasure, impliedly asserted that moral purposelessness and shallowness of perception are pleasant, and that thought directed below the surface of incident is unpleasant and reprehensible.

Deplorable as it may seem to the gazers backward, is there not such a thing as evolution not only of the novel and of the novelist, but, necessarily, also, of the novel-reader? Pleasure and profit change together with the changing generations of man. Homer will be always great, doubtless, but he is now become so much less great as this amounts to—that for his best understanding we must be at the pains to go to him and place ourselves with him in the Homeric days of Greece. No longer is he with us; yet we of another race than his still lack not choice company.

III. Another fallacy, limiting artistic material, and, therefore, a radical fallacy, was Miss Repplier's statement that few people are worth the novelist's knowing.

Does not this depend altogether on who knows them, and on how they are known and shown? Are not these the questions that would have led to a critical and sympathetic understanding of the merits or shortcomings of a novelist or of a dramatist? Would not these be fair probes for a Howells or a James? This prescribing of the ground of the artist's approach to nature, this limiting of the field of the artist's observation and skill is just the barrier raised by the obstructionist of all progress—the barrier which is daily set up by the conservative, daily pushed against by

the thoughtful, and periodically swept aside by genius. Who but Shakespeare set the example of taking all mankind as worthy of his eye? Did he not make Christopher Sly worth our while, Jack Falstaff reward our gaze, and the drawer Francis eloquent with one word—"Anon"? "Few people are worth knowing!" That such a statement should be made in the interests of any art with applause, in a country seeking its civilization through democracy, shows either how stupid or how insincere Americans are. For either they do not see that this doctrine stultifies them, or they do not believe in the cause they were born to uphold.

Shakespeare,—who has now become a fetish among certain critics, borne aloft in the support of narrow maxims abhorrent to his spirit,—Shakespeare was complacently put with Homer and Scott as not authorizing the artist's attention to the dreary occupants of "a Pentonville omnibus," or let us rather frankly say, a Market street cable-car.

But we may be reasonably sure that the cable-car inmates, and Mr. Howells' essays to know them, would interest at least two of the worshipful trio cited more than a wilderness of well-bred social monkeys. The truth is, Shakespeare is a bad immortal by whom to prove the value of exclusiveness of range. And seriously, what would we not give to have the right man come, with the right eye, and make a cable-car load of Philadelphians "worth knowing?" For the dramatist, the novelists, the poet are wise for the unwise and show the universal good of the sage's counsel—"Know thyself."

IV. That Professor Smyth is a Shakespearean, and that he clearly saw the connection between the Shakespearean Drama and the Modern Novel, and yet did not as clearly see, or at any rate did not state, the interest and importance of the place Mr. Howells' novel holds in the line of descent, is a potential fallacy of which we must think him guilty; while to him, as to Miss Repplier, and to Mr. Boyesen, in the face of whatever disagreements are noted here, cordial thanks are due for the excellence, the pleasure, and the profit of the closing night of the Contemporary Club.

CHARLOTTE PORTER.

DAYS IN SPAIN: BARCELONA, ETC.

THE Spaniards, taken as a whole, are probably the most polite people in Europe. Throughout Andalusia and the two Castiles no traveler by train or otherwise, who happens to be provided with food or wine, thinks of eating or drinking without pressing his neighbor to partake. Nor is the invitation a hollow one. No people are so free and so hearty, so willing to do a favor, or so quick to become acquainted as are the Spaniards, and if the Castilians, to a considerable extent, and the Andalusians to an excessive extent, keep their young people of the female sex well under watch and ward, it is because they know that the said señoritas are too easy to be pleased, and too ready to be pleasing. The natives of Aragon are in many respects a contrast to the other Spaniards. They are exceedingly obstinate and pig-headed, *testarudos*, as the Spaniards say. This is the character their neighbors give them, and experience, even the slight one of passing through the province and staying two days in its capital, gives ample proof that the character is not undeserved. A Castilian carefully closes the door of the compartment of the railway car after he has alighted and wishes good evening and a pleasant trip to his train companions ere he steps down, but an Aragonese says nothing and leaves the door open. Aragon is almost entirely agricultural, and is behind in its agriculture, and Zaragoza, the venerable capital, has changed but slightly since 1862. A few new houses have been built outside of the old gate of Sta. Engracia; most of the ruins of the convent of the same name (overthrown by the French in the Napoleonic war) have been cleared away, and this is all. The same narrow streets, paved with the cobblestones so dear to Philadelphians, still exist, and fortunately the grand old mansions with their noble interior courts and their magnificent cornices are untouched. The court of the *Casa de la Infanta*, (now a furniture and piano factory) still keeps tolerably intact its columns composed of figures placed back to back, its decorative frieze, and its arcaded upper floor; and many another fine court may be discovered by driving among the winding lanes of this picturesque city, which at every turn affords a surprise in some fresh combination of an arcaded upper story with a carved cornice. In this city it is hard to tell what is Saracenic from what is Gothic, for the brick Gothic of the Christians fell heir to the geometrical *comarracids* of the Saracens, and not only the *Torre Nueva*, as the famous leaning tower is called, but the exterior of most of the churches are adorned with patterns wonderfully like those of the Giralda at Seville.

The Catalans differ widely from the Aragonese, and widely from all other Spaniards, so much so that they do not speak the tongue of Castile, but a so-called dialect which is really the most prominent remnant of the ancient Provençal, the tongue of the

troubadours of the middle ages,—the oldest of the daughters of the Latin. Catalan has a harsh sound to one accustomed to the melodious and sonorous Castilian. It is full of consonants, and seems short and sharp,—thus suiting well the character of the Catalans, who are the most business-like of the inhabitants of the peninsula. In some respects the people of Catalonia resemble the French; close vicinity, and the interchange of relations peaceful or warlike, from the days of Charlemagne to the present century, have had their effect; but in most matters they are *sui generis*. Most Catalonians can speak more or less of Spanish, which is the tongue taught in all the public schools, but in conversation among themselves all, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, are accustomed to talk Catalan. Education is not compulsory in Spain, though it is gratuitous, and many laborious parents make their children work in preference to sending them to school. Besides this, there is a literary revival of Catalan, comparable to that of the Welsh language in Great Britain; papers are published in Catalan, and deliberate efforts made to keep up the tongue of the "Caya Ciencia."

Barcelona is the most flourishing town in Spain, and in population is nearly, if not quite, the equal of Madrid. Perhaps Madrid is richer, for all the grandes of Spain have their residences there, all the wealth of far-distant provinces flows towards the non-producing, all-absorbing capital and court. But Barcelona is rich with its own wealth, as the chief port of a highly-cultivated province inhabited by a busy and thrifty people, and a manufacturing city to boot. It is difficult to tell its population, for it is surrounded by suburbs which really form part of its aggregation, but four hundred thousand is not far from the actuality. Unlike the majority of Spanish cities, it is constantly increasing. An extensive, addition or *ensanche*, regularly laid out with streets, some of which are nearly twice the width of Philadelphia's Broad street, is rapidly filling up with handsome houses, and the sound of the hammer and the trowel is heard on all hands. While Seville barely holds its own, while famed Granada and old Lerida decrease annually, Barcelona, Spain's one great cosmopolitan city, steadily spreads in all directions. It is easy to define the older part of the city by its crowded narrow streets bordered by high houses and redolent, in many cases, with mingled malodors of considerable complexity. Crossing the ancient city is one broad street, the Rambla, fringed with trees and adorned with statues, and at all times during daylight and evening this street is busy with a bustling crowd, for it is a business street during the working-day and a promenade at night.

The exposition held at Barcelona last year proved a financial failure. Exhibitors from other countries than Spain, except from France, were not numerous, and visitors more scarce. The coming Exposition at Paris, whether or not it may itself be a success, killed the modest show of the leading city of Spain. The Spaniards are not great travelers, and their railways are not managed in such a way as to encourage them to travel, so few visitors came from the rest of Spain. Even the richer Spaniards reserved themselves for the event of 1890. The Barcelonense came to listen to the music, but there was no enthusiasm even at Barcelona, and the result of the fair was a large indebtedness. Soon the flimsy buildings will come down, and the ground they occupy be again converted into pleasure gardens. The park at Barcelona, the site of a former fortress, is not large, and the wooden sheds of the main Exhibition building, together with the miscellaneous subsidiary buildings, sadly encroached upon its space.

Catalonia, though the most prosperous, is not by any means the most fertile part of Spain. In Andalusia and Castile broad areas of fine land lie untilled, given over to such herbs as naturally spring from a dry soil, while in Catalonia every hillside is terraced that can be, and vines and olives grow by thousands in spots which would be deserted in the southern provinces. Much of the uncultivated country belongs to the grandes, to dukes like those of Medinaceli and Asuña, and is kept in its present condition for the chase, but there is also, throughout the greater part of the country, not only a want of energy, but an actual lack of arms to do the work. The contrast between the neglected condition of Aragon and the thrift of Catalonia is obvious even in passing from one to the other on the train. Not distant from Barcelona is the ancient city of Tarragona, which still preserves portions of cyclopean city walls, so massive and well built that the later Roman walls are founded upon them. Tarragona also feels the pulse of modern enterprise, and is preparing, by constructing quays and improving the harbor, to struggle for a share in the prosperity of Barcelona.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

The Society of Canadian Literature, which was recently founded at Montreal, has just brought its first session to a close under very auspicious circumstances. The members meet once a fortnight, when critical papers are read and discussions take place on more or less famous Canadian authors.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE meetings of the Contemporary Club have closed for the season, an address by Professor Boyesen on George Eliot and her Novels on Tuesday evening of the present week, completing the programme's round of attractions. At the annual meeting, a few days earlier, Professor MacAlister, who had been Vice President, and upon whom, in Dr. Brinton's absence, had devolved the duty of directing the Club's meetings, was elected President. The Club is a real addition to the intellectual forces of Philadelphia,—a little inclined to such excursions of view as Mrs. Ward may be taken to typify in sex and theology, but yet very sincere, and very alert. Its plan of securing a strong essay or address as the *piece de resistance*, and of following this by remarks and criticisms from different, if not opposite points of view, tends of course to liveliness and interest, though it happens at times that an extended paper on some recondite theme hardly can be well handled by critics who had no previous knowledge of the arguments it would present, and so the first champion very strongly holds his place in the lists against all comers.

* * *

THE chaplain of the Norfolk County Jail and Reformatory, the Sunday before the Prohibitory Amendment was defeated in Massachusetts, took a vote of the 360 prisoners under his charge, and found that all but five supported the amendment. This is a specimen of reports from our prisons and penitentiaries, which are not the less widely circulated because of their entire worthlessness. Every observer of the criminal and the pauper classes must have seen that they seldom allow their personal opinions to prevent their saying what they think will conciliate the favor of those who are able to do them any service. It is this which makes it impossible to rely on the ordinary prison reports as to the causes of crime. Sixty years ago, in England, it was a favorite theory with the religious and benevolent people that crime had its most fruitful beginning in Sabbath-breaking, and the criminals reported accordingly. They nearly all began their downward career, like Hogarth's apprentice, with going afishing on Sunday. Charles Lamb caricatured this by his account of a confirmed reprobate, who began by killing his mother, and then went from bad to worse until he ended with Sabbath-breaking. In our times it is intemperance which is regarded as the source of crime, and as a consequence the convict always is deeply impressed with the fact that if it had not been for whiskey he never would have been within prison walls. When the fashion in these things changes, it will be found that some quite different source of crime is filling our prisons. This good chaplain in Massachusetts only had to let his peculiar congregation know what sort of answer he wanted, and they never would let a person of so much influence in things which concerned their comforts fail of getting a good reply.

SYMPATHY.

IF Music were so precious and so rare
That only one its high delights might share—
And mine that privilege—to thee I'd bring
The gift, full sure that in the practising
Each vibrant tone that trembled in thy mind
Its chord responsive in my soul would find,
And so transmitted, every sounding strain
Would penetrate the silence of my brain:
A sea of harmony about thee playing
And my own heart its undulation swaying,
Tossed by the storm of passion's sweet unrest
And then by love's wide calm divinely blest.

SYLVESTER BAXTER.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, May 3.

THE Exhibition is about ready. President Carnot and his Ministers are preparing to inaugurate it with befitting ceremonies, and thousands of Parisians and foreigners are only waiting for the cannon signal from the Eiffel Tower, announcing the opening of the gates, to be the first to rush in and see the marvelous spectacle. It is the moment to give a glance at the ensemble and speak of the preliminary details; this bird's-eye view may prepare the way for occasional letters on the principal features.

The first International Exhibition at Paris dates from 1855, and since that year there have been two others, in 1867 and in 1878. The Exhibition of 1867 was decided upon in 1863, while that of 1878 was planned only two years in advance. Experience having shown that this amount of time is insufficient to properly prepare such a large enterprise, the authorities decided to begin

work on the present Exhibition at least three years in advance. Although the decree announcing that a Centennial Exhibition would be held in 1889 appeared in November, 1884, and a second decree constituting a committee of organization followed immediately afterwards, it was not until the beginning of 1886 that a decisive movement was made. The Minister of Commerce was selected as *ex-officio* Commissioner-General, with three assistants: M. Alphand, as General-Director of the arrangement of the grounds, M. George Berger as Manager of the fitting-up, and M. Grison as Financial Director. The first thing to do was to find the money for carrying out the enterprise. In 1867 the State, the city, and a private guarantee company each furnished \$1,200,000; the three participants not only recovered their advances, but divided over \$6,000,000 profits. In 1878 the State and city alone undertook the enterprise, and the result was a deficit of \$4,000,000. This time the Government decided to return to the first system. The expenses were estimated at \$8,600,000; the State was to give \$3,400,000, the city \$1,600,000, and the remaining \$3,600,000 was to be furnished by a guarantee company. If the receipts exceeded \$3,600,000, the overplus was to be divided, as in 1867, among the three contracting parties. To protect the interest of the guarantee company it was decided that no free tickets would be delivered except to exhibitors and employees, whereas in 1878 over two million admissions were given to teachers, pupils of various schools, orphan asylums, and workmen's delegations. This decision having raised a great many objections, the financial committee was obliged to find some new combination, whereby the State would have full liberty of action, and the result of their endeavors was the ingenious system of Exhibition Lottery Bonds, which have just been put into circulation with such success. By this new plan the original guarantee company was wound up, and a new one formed, which, in return for thirty millions of entrance tickets and the right to issue its bonds, furnishes \$4,300,000 instead of \$3,600,000. This difference enables the Government to increase the maximum of expenses to \$9,300,000. These bonds, to the number of 1,200,000, are issued at five dollars, and have twenty-five coupons or tickets for the Exhibition. Not only does each holder get his twenty-five admissions, which would cost him twenty-five francs, anyway, but his bond has a chance of winning a prize in eighty-one drawings, six of which take place during the duration of the Exhibition. Each bond will, besides, be redeemed at par in seventy-five years.

There was a long discussion over the site for the Exhibition, and without entering into the details of the various plans proposed, let me at once say that the Champ de Mars was finally found to be the most suitable spot. But, as it was certain that a larger number of exhibitors and visitors would take part in this centennial celebration it was thought best to enlarge the site by the addition of the Trocadero garden, as in 1878, and all the Quai d'Orsay, with the banks of the Seine and the parade ground of the Invalides. This gives the present Exhibition a total extent of 173 acres, or nearly fifty acres more space than was allotted for the Exhibition of 1878. It is calculated that a visitor who goes over the whole area, including the banks of the river, the various galleries, alleys, etc., will have a walk of about twenty-five miles. He will be aided, however, if he so wishes, by a narrow-gauge railway, not quite two feet wide, which runs from the entrance door at the esplanade of the Invalides to the Machine Gallery on the Champ de Mars, a distance of about two miles. There are three intermediate stations, and the uniform price is five cents.

The Champ de Mars is, as in the past, the principal point of the Exhibition. It is here that are erected the splendid buildings for the arts, the divers industries, and the machinery. On the Trocadero grounds are the horticultural and fruit display, the exhibition of the different varieties of French forest wood and the collection of models of the important viaducts and other works constructed by the government engineers of roads and bridges. The Quai d'Orsay is devoted to agricultural products and implements and a history of habitations. On the esplanade of the Invalides is the French colonial show and the War Minister's exhibition, while the banks of the Seine are reserved for the enormous petroleum reservoirs, representing the principal American and Russian wells, a maritime exhibition, oyster culture, alimentary products, etc.

The plan of the present exhibition is entirely new. There is no edifice in the middle of the Champ de Mars, as there was in 1878 and 1867; the central space is laid out in a beautiful park, and the buildings are on the two sides and at the southern end. Entering by the Quai d'Orsay, at the end of the Jena bridge, which is the principal entrance, and after passing under the Eiffel Tower, to the right is the Palace of Liberal Arts and to the left the Palace of the Fine Arts, each one surmounted by a polychromatic dome, 177 feet high, in enameled faience. Two galleries unite these palaces to the buildings devoted to the foreign exhibitors which, in their turn, are connected with the galleries reserved

for the divers French industries; three galleries extend transversely to the immense machine hall at the southern extremity of the grounds and parallel with the Military School. This machine hall, which is 1,377 feet long and 377 feet wide, has two lateral galleries 49 feet wide, and is connected with the buildings occupied by the French exhibitors by a large central vestibule, forming the main entrance to these various constructions. This vestibule is surmounted by a central dome 197 feet high, at the summit of which is a colossal figure symbolizing France distributing recompenses to other nations. Leading out to the right and left of this vestibule are covered galleries containing numerous cafés and restaurants, served by waiters of all nationalities in their native dress. From these galleries the view extends over the park, with its green lawns, thickets, flower-beds, fountains, and cascades. In the Fine Arts Palace, as its name indicates, are the works of art, while in the Palace of the Liberal Arts are grouped all the displays concerning education and teaching, printing, music, the theatre,—in short everything that contributes to the intellectual culture of man. Around each one of these palaces is a portico going on to the park with an uninterrupted line of restaurants and cafés, each having a different façade, which diversity adds greatly to the originality of the promenade. Scattered around the palaces, to the right and left of the Eiffel Tower and along each side of the grounds from one extremity to the other, are a hundred or more pavilions, chalets, and palaces, some belonging to foreign states and others to private companies. They are of all sorts of architecture and decoration.

What can be said of the Eiffel Tower that has not already been repeated? It commands the whole show by its massive proportions, and yet its lines are so graceful that it in nowise spoils the effect of the Exhibition. The tower can contain ten thousand visitors, and the price of admission has been fixed at one dollar for the summit, sixty cents for the second platform and forty cents for the first landing. The visitor has the choice of going up in the elevators or on foot. At night an electric tri-colored beacon throws its rays over Paris, and two powerful lights illuminate the suburbs for a radius of six miles. On the first platform are special clocks giving on the same dial the time in the principal cities of all countries, four restaurants, and five stores for the sale of tobacco, official guide, etc. At the second landing, 379 feet from the base, a miniature daily *Figaro* will be written, composed, stereotyped, and printed.

It may not be amiss to say a word here about the deviser of the tower, the skillful engineer whose name is now known the world over, who has just had a street named in his honor and who will doubtless have a statue after his death. M. Gustave Eiffel was born at Dijon in 1832, and after preliminary studies in his native city entered the Central School of Arts and Manufactures at Paris. He graduated with honor in 1855 and at first began to manufacture chemicals, but he soon gave up this occupation and became a railway civil engineer. His first work was the construction of a metallic bridge at Bordeaux; then after numerous other similar undertakings he established a foundry at Levallois-Perret, a Parisian suburb, and built several iron bridges in France and Portugal; in all these affairs he showed great science, remarkable quickness of eye, and exceptional coolness. It would take too much space to give a list of all the important works executed by the celebrated engineer, but one enterprise should be mentioned, the Garabit viaduct, lanced at a height of four hundred feet, and which was considered as the masterpiece of iron construction before the erection of the Exhibition tower. M. Eiffel is the author of a work on the modulus of elasticity of compound pieces, which has become classical among engineers.

On week days there will be twenty-two entrance gates to the grounds, and on Sundays thirty-nine. The best way to get a general idea of the Exhibition is to enter first by the Trocadero, from which point a splendid view of the whole space is obtained. In front, the Eiffel Tower looms up like a triumphal arch, while across its gigantic curvatures the park, the palaces, and the pavilions look like a fairy city bathed in sunlight. Then, after wandering among the flowers and verdure of the Trocadero garden, the visitor can cross the Jena bridge to the Champ de Mars and roam about at his own sweet will before continuing his ramble by the quai to the esplanade.

C. W.

REVIEWS.

FRANCIS BACON: HIS LIFE AND PHILOSOPHY. By John Nichol, LL. D., Professor in the University of Glasgow. Part II. Bacon's Philosophy. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons.

OF Prof. Nichol's biography of Bacon we have spoken with due praise in THE AMERICAN of November 3, 1888. This volume completes his account of the man whose pretensions to high rank as a philosopher have been matter of controversy ever

since Macaulay undertook to enlighten mankind as to the superiority of Bacon over Plato. That famous essay furnishes Prof. Nichol with his starting point in his account of Bacon. It is one of the misfortunes of English literature that Macaulay undertook to discuss so many topics for which his multifarious reading did not fit him, and of the history of philosophy he knew so little, and was so little aware of how much there was to know that he was certain to blunder. So any one who now writes about Bacon in English and for the general public has to begin by disabusing his readers of the false impressions created by the essayist, before he can get a hearing for the true account of the case.

To show exactly what Bacon did in the field of logic and method Prof. Nichol devotes eighty-five pages to an account of what had been done by his predecessors. His account labors under the disadvantage of being written mainly at second-hand, from the pages of Whewell's "History of the Inductive Sciences." Now Whewell's book was a very creditable one for its time, but it is by no means up to the level of modern research. And the estimates Prof. Nichol derives from it are at times misleading, as for instance of Böhme, here called Boehmen, and of Pierre Ramus, of whom it is preposterous to say that he owes his reputation chiefly to having been a victim of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. A man who for a century divided the school of logicians into Aristotelians and Ramists by the weight of his scientific influence owed his renown to no such circumstance as his death.

Much more satisfactory is the account of Bacon's own works, which constitutes the core of his book. It is conceded that Bacon was not a great philosopher in the broad sense of the word. Prof. Nichol speaks of him rather as a great logician. We rather would have said a great methodologist. He added very little to the sum of human knowledge in the fields of either speculation or observation. His own scientific researches were especially barren, and frequently misdirected. But he brought a new atmosphere into the field of research. He taught men a really more reverential attitude toward fact. His own idea of method has been strangely misunderstood. He fully recognized, with Cole-ridge, that observation and speculation must cooperate in dealing with the materials of scientific knowledge, and that the mind must bring to facts the light in which they are seen. He had no idea of basing science on crude observation, as has been too commonly supposed. And just as little did he anticipate Utilitarianism in holding that knowledge is to be tested as to its value by its direct ministrations to every-day needs. The intellectual satisfaction of discerning the unity of law and principle under the otherwise confusing multiplicity of natural phenomena, he makes to be the very end of research. *Summa philosophiæ est intuitio unitatis*. Probably his greatest service to intellectual method was in his careful analysis of the various forms of prejudice which stand in the way of our perceptions of truth.

The book concludes with an account of the criticism with which his own and subsequent generations have regarded his achievement. His justest critic perhaps was Leibnitz, his most unjust De Maistre, who could not tolerate the man whom French materialists had claimed as their patron, and whose works the National Convention had voted to republish. It is notable that in his own times Harvey, the greatest of English investigators, sneered at Bacon, and declared that it was to those ideas of final causes which Bacon sought to discredit that he owed his great discovery of the circulation of the blood.

We think Prof. Nichol errs in judgment in leaving so much untranslated Latin, and even a considerable amount of Greek in the pages of a volume which occupies a place in a popular series.

EMERSON IN CONCORD. By Edward Waldo Emerson. Boston Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Some readers of Mr. Cabot's memoir of Mr. Emerson regretted that, in spite of the many admirable qualities of that work, they found in it fewer details of the personal and human side of Emerson's life than they expected. Curiosity concerning the habits and every-day actions of illustrious men was never keener than at present; and while the efforts used to gratify it are often stamped with bad taste, there can be no doubt that the curiosity itself is justifiable, when it does not stoop to back-stairs gossip, nor invade privacies which no stranger has a right to enter. And this is particularly true of the life of a man who has been a moral guide or an intellectual leader of his time. We naturally wish to know of him whether he practiced what he preached, whether those principles of purity, unselfishness, and duty which he extolled in public informed his conduct towards his family and associates, or whether,—as in the case with too many moralists,—we must thankfully accept his teachings because they are good in themselves, and not because they have the added preciousness of his example. Happily, all that has been related of Emerson coincides in showing us that he and his teachings were one. Happily,

too, for those who desire to feel his personality more closely, this *Memoir* by Emerson's son supplements Mr. Cabot's official biography just in those points where the latter was deficient. Emerson was a member of the "Social Circle" of Concord, and it being the custom of that club to commemorate each member by such an informal biography as would commend itself to friends—not a eulogy, but a sketch full of reminiscences and traits known to all—Dr. Emerson prepared this memoir of his father, to show "the citizen, and villager, and householder, the friend and neighbor." The plan of the book being thus vaguely defined, it has been all the easier to introduce extracts from Emerson's journals and letters, not to mention many anecdotes which it would have been hard to put in a proper place had the arrangement been more formal. We see Emerson in his study, and in his favorite Walden woods; we follow him in his walks along the Muskettaquit and Assabet, and as he drives in his chaise to deliver a lecture in some neighboring town; we hear his talks with the Concord farmers, and with pilgrims, young and old, who come from all parts of Europe and America to seek his counsel. And at all times, with all persons, he is the same serene, kindly man, of most hospitable intellect and indomitable spirituality. He welcomed reforms, but he never fell a victim to the fanaticism of reformers, first of all because he never mistook the cure of a local sore for the cure of the whole social organism, and next because he possessed in a remarkable degree that sense of humor which is a sure evidence of moral and intellectual sanity, and which most enthusiasts do not have. When asked, for instance, to sign the total abstinence pledge, he replied: "No; I shall not deprive my example of all its value by abdicating my freedom on that point. It shall be always my example, the spectacle to all whom it may concern of my spontaneous action at the time." (p. 154.)

The criticism has been made that Emerson was not sufficiently patriotic, that, like Goethe, he did not throw himself into the political movements of his time; but this criticism is almost too silly to deserve notice. He did not, it is true, enlist in the army, or make stump speeches in favor of this or that candidate: he did work far more important than this, and work which he alone could do. For forty years he held up to his countrymen the ideal of a true republic; he led them out of a slavish dependence on the past, in literature and religion, to a free and genuine self-reliance. And Mr. Lowell was right in saying that no other man did so much as Emerson to ensure the triumph of the Union and the freeing of the negro, because he, more than any one else, trained the conscience of the nation to the point where it would no longer tolerate disruption nor slavery. Agitators there were, and many of them, who devoted their lives to the noble cause of abolition; but Emerson quickened the fundamental moral nature, but for which quickening the appeals of the agitators would have failed.

It is hard to forbear from quoting some of the many characteristic anecdotes and sayings with which this *Memoir* abounds, but my space does not permit. Emerson's well-known shyness in personal intercourse—so different from his absolute fearlessness of speech—has here many illustrations: but shyness never affected his courage when duty called. The scholar and poet, who loved peace and the solitude of nature, knew no fear, as the following incident shows: "He went, invited by Wendell Phillips, to the anti-slavery meeting in Boston, which, it was known, the mob had determined to break up. He stood up calmly before the howling and jeering mob of well-dressed Bostonians who would save the Union with slavery, and silence the troublesome fanatics who would not have the Northern conscience put under Southern rule,—and spoke, but his words were drowned in the uproar. He looked them in the face and withdrew." In conclusion, much praise is due to Dr. Emerson for the tact and skill with which he has sorted and presented his material. His statement of his father's poetry and all-embracing creed, is as good as anything that has been written on those much-discussed matters. This *Memoir*, together with Mr. Cabot's *Life*, will acquaint the next and later generations with the American—nay, with the man—who in this nineteenth century delivered the most helpful, the most spiritual, the most healthy message to mankind.

W. R. THAYER.

RECORDS OF THE PAST. Being English Translations of the Ancient Monuments of Egypt and Western Asia. New Series. Edited by A. H. Sayce. Vol. I. London: Bagster.

The "Records of the Past" have probably done more to popularize the discoveries made in Egypt and Assyria during the last few decades, than any other single publication, and the undertaking of a new series is indicative of the confidence of the publisher in the interest of the public, and of the editor and his co-laborers in the advance of their science. Both positions we think are amply justified. The present series is somewhat an improvement on its predecessor in matters of detail. The translations are provided with fuller introductions and more numerous

historical and geographical notes; new translations are justified in foot notes, and doubtful meanings are italicised.

The first contribution is by the editor, a translation of the dynastic tables and chronicles of the Babylonians. Portions of these lists were only discovered in 1880, and the chronicles in 1884. They are of the utmost importance for chronology and for history.

Possibly the most important translations are of the inscriptions of Telloh by Arthur Amiaud the distinguished young French scholar. These inscriptions are engraved on magnificent statues discovered by the French Vice-Consul Ernest de Sarzec between 1878 and '82 in lower Babylonia. They are all in the non-Semitic idiom of the aborigines of Babylonia, and carry us back to the fourth millennium before our era. They are furnished with a scholarly introduction, and both in interest and accuracy (comparatively speaking) take first rank in the volume. Mr. Theo. G. Pinches furnishes two short translations: an account of the endowment of a temple, and a lament over the misfortunes that have come upon the city of Erech. Prof. Sayce translates the oft studied inscription of Tiglathpileser I. (c. 1120 B. C.) which has been rendered famous as the text employed in 1857 by the Royal Asiatic Society of London to secure independent translations from Rawlinson, Oppert, Hincks, and Talbot, and to prove that the decipherment of the cuneiform texts rested on a sure foundation. Prof. Sayce's work shows more the genius of the decipherer than the patient work of the scholar, but it may be taken as an important contribution to the study of this valuable inscription. Prof. Sayce also furnishes translations of the various tablets referring to the Babylonian account of the Creation, which bears so interesting a likeness to the opening chapters of Genesis. Dr. Jules Oppert of the French Academy translates a tablet relating to the lawsuit of a Jew in Babylon. The Jew was a slave who brought action to prove that he was a free-born citizen, but the case broke down and he was restored to his master. It is from the study of documents such as this that we may hope to arrive at some accurate appreciation of the condition of the Jews during the Babylonian exile. The volume closes with two short texts by the editor, an inscription of Menaüs king of Arrarat (Armenia) in the Vannic language, and of the famous Hebrew inscription of the Pool of Siloam. C. A.

THE OPEN DOOR. By Blanche Willis Howard. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Count Kronfels, the hero of Miss Howard's new novel, is a young man of high rank and great wealth who, while riding in a race has been thrown from his horse and by an injury to his spine, crippled for life. Thus when but twenty-seven years of age he hates his own existence and longs for the end; and while studying the wise sayings of the philosophers upon suicide he comes upon this passage in Epictetus: "Above all things remember that the door is open. Be not more timid than boys at play. As they, when they cease to take pleasure in their games, declare that they will no longer play, so do you when all things fall upon you, retire. But if you stay do not complain." This reflection of the open door by which he can always escape the ills of his destiny, makes the Count stronger and more patient. Still he broods incessantly over his thwarted career. Like Heine he says perpetually to himself: "Can it be that I still actually exist? . . . A grave without rest—death without the privileges of the departed, who have no longer any need to spend money, or write letters or books."

Kronfels believes that he has lost everything: the girl he loved, and who he once supposed loved him; his proud preëminence in his regiment and in society; all the indulgences and joys of youth. But he finds out presently that much remains; his distant cousin Gabrielle, a beautiful young girl, attaches herself to him, and almost against his reason and his will becomes passionately dear to him and promises to be his wife. Much genial optimism is also taught the Count by the companionship and example of a stone-cutter who is carving a pediment where Kronfels can watch him. The one striking personage of the book is the Countess Adelheid, the mother of the hero, who is an egotist of the first water, with no heart for anyone except for her little dog Mousey. Most of the interest and all the play and humor gather about the caprices and whims of Mousey, who dominates the entire household, even the count himself. The racy, not to say malicious, description of Mousey's fantastic tricks persuades us that Miss Howard has suffered thralldom from a similar little beast, and now avenges her wrongs and those of her fellow-victims by gibbeting him forever as a warning and an example. Still, in spite of the worst that may be said of him, Mousey is very good indeed and shows a sublime egotism and a cleverness that go far to explain the infatuation of his mistress.

The book is bright and sufficiently readable, although the interest nowhere becomes so absorbing that the volume may not

easily be laid down. A certain suspicion of dullness may be accounted for by the lack of actuality in the characters. The story treats of German life; but unlike Mr. Crawford's new book, which is German in its whole warp and woof, "The Open Door" is not distinctively German at all. There is no foreign background, no local color; and as the lively dialogue is carried on in English and American slang and idiom, it is a difficult matter to catch the characteristic Teutonic tendency in any one of the characters.

THE CROSS, ANCIENT AND MODERN. By Willson W. Blake. Pp. 52, 4to. With numerous illustrations. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph.

The cross forms one of the simplest of figures that can be used in decoration or symbolism. It therefore is to be expected that it should be found in all parts of the world either in a simple or more complex form. Thus the scribe Ezekiel who in his vision saw go forth to mark in their foreheads the elect of God, makes on them a Tau mark. In the old Hebrew alphabet still preserved on the coin of the Asmonean princes the Tau is exactly in the form of the cross. This no doubt was a standard mark from its very simplicity, and has nothing to do either prophetically or "mystically" with the cross of the Crucifixion. And from the symbols and ornaments of other countries and creeds it is possible, as Mr. Blake shows, to gather a host of similar instances of the sign of the cross. It is to be admitted, however, that in a few cases the use made of it is startling, and especially so in the monuments of the Americans of the aboriginal races. But how far these are of later origin, and suggested by contact with the Spaniards, we have no means of saying, as very much that was supposed to possess a vast antiquity is now ascertained to be no older than the age of the European conquest and settlement. Mr. Blake furnishes much material for those who are curious in such things.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

A TOUR in Holland and the adjacent parts of Germany suggested to Dr. Daniel Van Pelt to write his little book "A Church and her Martyrs," which the Presbyterian Board has published. As his name indicates, Dr. Van Pelt looks back to Holland as the land of his forefathers, and finds in its heroic ages a theme of close and personal interest. In the first part of the book he sketches the history of the Reformed Church in Holland, taking a city as the central point and connecting link in each chapter. Thus Cologne stands for the Roman Catholic Church before the Reformation; Heidelberg for the beginnings of the Reformed Church; Dordrecht for its theological culmination; Flushing for the transition from Holland to America. The second part is taken up with a sketch of the martyrs of the Reformed Church in the dark but heroic time when the Church of Holland "was under the Cross." Next to the Huguenot Church of France, that of Holland is the richest in martyrs. Dr. Van Pelt has the candor to remind us that not only the Reformed Church but the Mennonites and smaller sects bore their share of the weight of Spanish intolerance. The "Groot Martelarsboek," from which he draws most of his materials, has its companion in the "Bloedig Tooneel of Martelaars Spiegel der Doops-Gesinde," collected by T. J. V. Braght (1660 and 1685), which plays an important part in the religious history of our own commonwealth both in colonial and later times. The illustrations of Dr. Van Pelt's book are of a superior kind.

The nineteenth edition of W. A. Wheeler's "Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction," which first appeared in 1865, has just been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. Charles G. Wheeler, a nephew of the compiler, has added an appendix, which not merely is measurably a continuation to date, but repairs omissions in the body of the work. The fact that eighteen editions of this work have been printed and sold, and that a new and revised one is on sale, is itself conclusive evidence of its value. Books of reference have short lives, unless they are found to be really useful.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

At a meeting in London of the Matthew Arnold Memorial Committee, held on the 12th of April, Archdeacon Farrar in the chair, it was stated that £6,840 was in hand, including £1,000 from America. Of this sum, £1,763 was for the general purposes of the fund, £4,902 for Mrs. Arnold, and £174 for a bust in Westminster Abbey.

Don José Zorilla is to be crowned Poet Laureate of Spain, at the Alhambra, on the eve of his approaching sixtieth birthday.

The second volume of Prof. Charles W. Shields' "Philosophia Ultima" is nearly ready by Messrs. Scribner. This house has

also in press Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff's "Progress of Religious Freedom."

Messrs. Ginn & Co. are to add to their Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, Cynewulf's "Elene," edited by Prof. Charles W. Kent, of the University of Tennessee.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in press three more volumes of their English Statesmen,—"Henry VII.," by James Lairdner; "Walpole," by John Morley; and "Peel," by J. K. Thursfield.

Rev. S. F. Smith, author of "My Country 'tis of Thee," was tendered a public reception in Chicago last week by the Illinois Veterans' Club. Mr. Smith is eighty-one years old.

A second edition of the "Heimskringla," revised and annotated by Prof. Rasmus B. Andersen, late U. S. Minister to Denmark, is in the press of John C. Nimmo, London.

A work that promises to be of considerable fresh interest is "The Ice Age of North America and its Bearings on the Antiquity of Man," by Prof. G. Frederick Wright, which is announced for publication at an early day by D. Appleton & Co. It will be illustrated very fully from photographs taken by various members of the United States Geological Survey during the past ten years. Prof. Wright has already become an authority on the subject of the great ice fields of Alaska.

Mr. Walter Besant will publish shortly a volume of stories with the title "To Call Her Mine,"—presumably following the awkward modern fashion of naming a book after a small and disjointed portion of its contents.

A number of authors are to give a reading at Hardmann Hall, New York, on May 31, to aid in raising the debt of \$700 on the Paul H. Hayne Memorial Church at Groveton, Ga.

Mr. Herbert L. Aldrich is about to publish a book of travel descriptive of his researches and adventures in the northern regions of Siberia and Alaska.

The National Publishing and Printing Co. of Milwaukee intend to publish a catalogue of technical literature, comprising all books in that branch printed in America and England in the years 1880-88. The Catalogue will be issued in seven or eight parts, each to be sold separately, under the general title, "Handy Lists of Technical Literature."

The important work upon "Black and White," upon which Mr. Joseph Pennell has been engaged for several years, is now nearly completed. It will be the first systematic treatise on the subject ever published.

"The Plague and the Printing Press, being a Bibliographical Record of the Literature Relative to the Plague, printed in England since the Year 1840," with introduction and numerous notes, by Henry R. Plomer, is the title of a book which Mr. Elliot Stock is about to publish by subscription.

It is understood that Mr. H. D. Traill's connection with the *English Illustrated Magazine* will cease with the June issue.

Mr. Charles Thomas Jacobi has followed his "Printer's Handbook" with "The Printer's Vocabulary" (London, The Chiswick Press), which he claims to be a collection of some 2,500 technical terms mostly relating to letter-press printing, "many of which have been in use since the time of Caxton."

Messrs. Blackwood have in press a new volume of poems by Professor Blackie, entitled "A Song of Heroes."

The next volume of the Badminton Library will be "Fencing, Boxing, and Wrestling," by F. C. Grove, W. H. Pollock, and others.

Rev. F. E. Clark, President of the Christian Endeavor Society, has in the press of D. Lothrop & Co., a new book called "The Mossback Correspondence."

The new work on which the Duke of Argyll has been for some time engaged, discusses "What is Truth?" from scientific and theological points of view. David Douglass, Edinburgh, will publish it.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

It is understood that the terra-cotta colored cover of *Harper's Weekly*, which was used with the Centennial Celebration number of that periodical, and again appears this week, will be a permanent feature of the journal.

Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning, for many years Secretary of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, has been admitted as a member of the firm of W. L. Green & Co., Boston, proprietors of *The Congregationalist*, and will be associated with Rev. Dr. Dexter in the editorship of that popular religious journal.

Scribner's has yet several articles in its railway series to publish, but the series on Electricity will be begun at once.

The first number of *East and West* was published on the 1st of May simultaneously in London and Paris. It contains chapters of a serial by Mrs. Macquoid, a story by Bret Harte, a paper by Prof. Church, and the beginning of a series of articles on the Dutch School of painting.

Bibliotheca Platonica is to be a bi-monthly philosophical and philological exponent of the writings of Plato and his school, published by Thos. M. Johnson, of Osceola, Missouri,—an unlikely neighborhood for so ambitious a venture, but which we none the less wish may have abundant success.

Early in June, Longmans, Green & Co. will issue in New York the first number of *The New Review*, an English monthly, started by Mr. Archibald Grove, a young Oxford man. In the strength of its articles and in the reputation of its contributors it is meant to rival the *Nineteenth Century*, while its low price will put it within reach of a wide public. Three Americans, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mr. Henry George, and Mr. Henry James are among the contributors to the first number.

ART NOTES.

MISS HALLOWELL, who is now in Paris securing pictures for the Chicago autumnal exhibition, has made a selection of about a dozen works from the Salon, contributed by American painters, and will engage a considerable number by French and other foreign artists. She expresses the opinion that Henry Bisbing's "Dans la Prairie" is the strongest American picture in the Salon, qualifying the statement by mentioning the fact that several of the best men are not represented in this year's collection.

Miss Hallowell says Chicago is the best picture market in America, and in this matter she is entitled to speak as an expert. Of the pictures she accepts for the Chicago exhibition, very few are ever returned, if sent to be sold, as most of them are. The expenses of transportation and care are all paid, no commission is charged, and the artist is reasonably certain to receive a check, net, for the price of his picture, with no deduction whatever and generally with very little delay. It is not to be wondered at that Miss Hallowell has the pick of the galleries and the studios, and, on the other hand, there is good reason why her selections should find ready sale as she has unerring judgment as to the merit and value of works of art, and buyers have learned that this judgment can safely be depended on.

John Donoghue's statue of John L. Sullivan, which drew crowds of admiring visitors in Boston all through the half-year during which it was on exhibition there, has been utterly neglected in New York. It is true the champion himself has not been so highly esteemed elsewhere as at home, where civic ovations and the company of the good and the great contribute to and confirm his fame, but apart from the honors which Boston has delighted to bestow upon her hero, this portrait statue is said to be of the first interest and importance as a work of art. New York will have none of it, however, and it is said the discouraged sculptor contemplates closing his exhibition there and offering it to better appreciation in Philadelphia. If he has any friends here, and will consult with them, he will unquestionably be advised not to come. There are very few people in Philadelphia who care enough about the champion to pay for the sight of an effigy of him, no matter how correct the portrait or how meritorious the work from an artistic standpoint.

Mr. Albert Bierstadt is represented as having his revenge on the committee of artists who made the selections in New York of works to be sent to the Paris Exposition. They rejected his contribution, and, when he subsequently sent the same picture to a charity exhibition in Washington, it was rejected there also. To-day the picture, "The Last of the Buffalo," hangs in a conspicuous place in the Paris Salon; a striking rebuke, as alleged, to the artists who were blind to its merits on this side of the Atlantic. There is some little triumph of the retaliatory order in this acceptance of the picture by the salon, but not much. In the first place the Committee in New York did not accept it, mainly because of its great size. Some of the artists on the committee, warm friends of Mr. Bierstadt told him very frankly they did not think the work was up to his mark and that it would not worthily represent him, but the main objection was that the canvas was too big for the limited space allowed to American pictures in the Exposition, and to send it over would be to crowd out a dozen or more desirable works of modest proportions. The same objection kept the picture out of the Washington exhibition: there was not a room in the building large enough to hang it in.

As to the Salon, big pictures are more likely to be accepted than smaller ones, but there happens to be no question of acceptance in this case. Bierstadt is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; his work is *hors concours*, and whatever he is pleased to send to the Salon is hung without going before the jury of examination.

SCIENCE NOTES.

WE learn from *Science* that it has been announced by the United States Entomological Bureau that Brood VIII. of the periodical cicada will appear this year throughout a large extent of this country. This race is of the seventeen year kind. The region in which it will appear commences in southeastern Massachusetts, extends south across Long Island; then down the Atlantic Coast to Chesapeake Bay; thence up the Susquehanna river to Harrisburg; westward from there into Illinois. The Bureau will be glad to receive news of the appearance of the cicadas, and desires especially to receive accounts of all occurrences in West Virginia and North Carolina.

The "Third Annual Report of the Photographic Study of Stellar Spectra conducted at the Harvard College Observatory" has been issued from the University Press. The volume is the outcome of the Henry Draper Memorial Fund, the liberal provision for which has for three years enabled an exhaustive study of stellar spectra to be carried on at Harvard College. Five subjects are continued in the present report: 1. Catalogue of the Spectra of Bright Stars; 2. Catalogue of the Spectra of Faint Stars; 3. Detailed Study of Bright Star Spectra; 4. Detailed Study of Faint Star Spectra; 5. The Spectra of Southern Stars. It is understood that Mrs. Draper will extend the field of work that may be undertaken under the auspices of the Fund, and so enable study to be made of other physical characteristics of the stars.

The *American Journal of Science* contains some papers which were read before the National Academy at the November meeting last year. An article by Mr. Elias Loomis discusses the relation of rain areas to areas of high and low barometric pressure. From these studies it appears as a general rule that no great barometric depression with sudden and wide variations ever occurs without considerable rain. Some further conclusions are: that in great rain-storms the barometric pressure usually diminishes while the rain-fall increases; that the greatest depression of the barometer generally occurs about twelve hours after the greatest rain-fall. It also appears that in Great Britain the amount of rain with a falling barometer is twice that with a rising barometer; but this ratio rapidly diminishes eastward, the precipitation in Central Europe being greater when the barometer is rising.

A communication to London *Nature* of April 25, discusses the subject of "Air-Tight Sub-Division of Ships." The idea brought forward is that by making a ship's hold, or each one of its compartments, completely air-tight, the forcing of air into the hold (or the damaged compartment) will prove an effective means of keeping the water out. This method is rendered feasible by the mode in which many modern vessels are built: they are fitted with air-tight hatches to secure a forced draft to the furnaces. With effective apparatus a ship could be defended against foundering from damage received on her bottom. A further advantage of the same method would be that fires within the vessel could be effectually stifled by cutting off the supply of air. A ship's hold, moreover, when filled with compressed air would be habitable, as shown every day in the case of men working in caissons. Workmen could thus descend and repair damages, which otherwise would be inaccessible.

The Thunderstorm Committee of the English Royal Meteorological Society recently presented an interesting report on Lightning. The Committee, in June, 1887, invited the cooperation of meteorological societies in different parts of the world in collecting photographs of lightning discharges. The result set forth in the report divides lightning phenomena into several kinds: 1. Sinuous lightning, the commonest type which shows a wavy line, and often varying in breadth; 2. Stream lightning, which shows a plain, broad, smooth band of light; 3. Meandering, where the electric fluid wanders indefinitely, often turning upon itself and forming loops; 4. Ramified; 5. Beaded, in which the line of light is studded with beads or balls of light. Most of these forms, the committee found, can be reproduced in the discharges of an intensity machine. It is curious to notice that there is not the slightest evidence supplied by photography to show that the conventional "zig-zag" form ever occurs in nature, the impression that it is so being probably an illusion of the eye.

The second part of an exhaustive work on epiphytic (or parasitic) plants, by Dr. A. F. W. Schimper, has lately been published. This part treats of the epiphytic plants of the tropical and sub-tropical countries, where the greatest number are found. The most numerous family is that of the Orchids. The author describes the different ways in which the seeds of epiphytes are adapted to their peculiar habits. The most common contrivance is that they are provided with a succulent envelope which is devoured by animals, and the seeds themselves then voided on the branches of trees; or they are so small as to be carried readily by the wind to fissures in the bark, as in the Orchids; or they are

provided with a floating apparatus. They may find their nutriment on the moist surface of the "host," and are then usually protected against desiccation by the presence of receptacles for holding water. Others have aerial roots for absorbing moisture, like the orchids, or roots which reach the surface of the soil; while others again form for themselves a matrix of decaying animal and vegetable matter.

CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN ENGLAND.

Grant Allen, in *The Contemporary Review*.

AN Individualist is a man who recognizes without stint the full, free, and equal rights of every citizen to the unimpeded use of all his energies, activities, and faculties, provided only he does not thereby encroach upon the equal and correlative right of every other citizen. I add the last words in obedience to a time-honored usage of language: but, as a matter of logic, the former clause itself includes the latter: for "full, free, and equal right" implies already the limitation stated in the second part of the stereotyped sentence.

In the world into which the British subject—we cannot yet say the British citizen—is actually born, however, no such right or principle as this has anywhere reached any general practical acknowledgment. On the contrary, the young citizen finds himself from the outset turned loose upon a world where almost every natural energy, and almost every kind of raw material, has been already appropriated and monopolized beforehand by a small and unhappily compact class of squatters and taboosers. Not one solitary square inch of English soil remains unclaimed on which he can legally lay his head, without paying tax and toll to somebody; in other words, without giving a part of his own labor, or the product of his labor, to one of the squatting and tabooing class, in exchange for their permission (which they can withhold if they choose) merely to go on existing upon the ground which was originally common to all alike, and has been unjustly seized upon (through what particular process matters little) by the ancestors or predecessors of the present monopolists. He cannot sleep without paying rent for the ground he sleeps on. He can not labor without buying the raw material of his craft, directly or indirectly, from the lords of the soil, the encroachers on the native common rights of everybody. He cannot make anything of wood or stone: for the wood and the stone are already fully appropriated; he cannot eat of the fruits of the earth, for the earth itself, and all that grows upon it, is somebody else's. The very air, the water, and the sunlight are only his in the public highway: nay more, even there, for a single day alone. His one right, recognized by the law, is the right to walk along that highway till he reels with fatigue—for he must "keep moving;" and then he is liable, if he sleeps or faints in the open, to be brought up before the magistrates charged with the heinous crime and misdemeanor of being a vagabond, without visible means of support, who has paid no rent to the lords of the soil for a square yard of room on which to die comfortably.

PRESENT CONDITIONS OF LITERATURE.

Edinburgh Review for April.

NOR is this dearth of a pure, original, and manly literature peculiar to this country. It lies heavy on the most cultivated nations of Europe. There is scarcely an author anywhere who commands an audience beyond his own immediate circle. The international union which made Scott and Byron, Goethe and Schiller, Balzac and George Sand, citizens of the world no longer exists. No living English writer excites much attention abroad. In Germany no literary reputation has traveled across the Rhine. The popular literature of France, judging from the volumes which obtain the largest sale in that country, is stamped, under the name of realism, with pestilent indecency and immorality. If the French nation suffers, as we believe it does, from an unjust estimate of its social and moral qualities, that is due to the false and vicious pictures drawn by its own writers. Such is the dark and displeasing picture which the surface of the current literature of of the day presents to our eyes. Unhappily, this is the literature most commonly read by the majority of those who think they read at all. It has the attraction of novelty; it affords desultory amusement; and it suits the taste of the times; but it dissipates and emasculates the mind. But if we go below the surface and look deeper into the literary activity of the present time, there is much to correct this unfavorable impression. There may be no genius, there may be no originality, but there is an amount of industry and scholarship employed in storing and reproducing the knowledge of the world which has never been surpassed. So that in our opinion the literature of the age may be presented in two different and dissimilar aspects—a superficial literature, extremely

feeble, ephemeral, and worthless, and a substratum reared, like the coral islands of the Eastern seas, by the indefatigable industry of a multitude of workers, whose names do not attract the notice of the world, who labor oftentimes as much for the love of learning as for its rewards, and who succeed in rearing by their associated efforts a useful and lasting monument. The creative power is for the moment in abeyance, but the analytical faculty which dissects and criticises the records of the past is in full activity.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By Louis Antoine Fauvelet de Bourrienne. Edited by R. W. Phipps, Colonel Late Royal Artillery. In Four Volumes. \$5.00. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

NOTRE DAME DE PARIS. Par Victor Hugo. Two Volumes. Pp. 354: 320. Paper. \$2.00. New York: W. R. Jenkins.

L'ATTELAGE DE LA MARQUISE. Par Leon de Tinsseau. Pp. 111. \$0.25. New York: W. R. Jenkins.

LORD LAURENCE. By Sir Richard Temple. Pp. 205. \$0.60. London: Macmillan & Co.

HYMNS PRO PATRIA, AND OTHER HYMNS. By J. E. Rankin. Pp. 139. \$0.60. New York: John B. Alden.

HOW TO STUDY GEOGRAPHY. By Francis W. Parker. (International Education Series.) Pp. 400. \$ —. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE PRIMITIVE FAMILY IN ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT. By C. N. Starcke. (International Scientific Series.) Pp. 315. \$ —. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

DRIFT.

Recent advices from the Babylonian expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania and other institutions state that, owing to the spring floods in the Tigris and the Euphrates lowlands, and the consequent approach of the hot season, active work has been stopped for this year. Since the beginning of February the members of the expedition have been exploring the ruins of Niffer, whose site is marked by an immense mound, about 60 miles southwest of ancient Babylon, and bordering on the Affsch swamps, so-called from the tribe of Affik Bedouins that dwell near by. Dr. H. V. Hilprecht, the Assyriologist of the expedition, gives the following description of the explorers' experiences: "The chief of these sons of the desert, Hadshi Tarfa, keeps his pugnacious Arabs well in control, and we are at present under his protection, but the Turkish Government has little confidence in the mercies of its wild subjects, and we are therefore supplied with a body guard of 27 Saptije, Turkish irregulars, under the command of their Jus-Bashi, or captain. Besides this, the members of the expedition are all well armed with Winchester rifles, pistols, and revolvers, which so far have only been used in hunting hyenas and jackals. For as soon as the western sun has sunk beyond the endless desert, and the watch-fires of our Arab 'diggers' begin to flare up, there is a stir at the foot of the hill and the 'wild beasts of the desert,' of which the Prophet Isaiah speaks, steal from their lairs in the old canal beds and climb up among the debris of the Niffer mound."

Niffer is identical with the old Babylonian city of Nippur and was founded about 3000 B. C. by Ur Ba'u, the first King of Ur. In its ruins lie buried the remains of the renowned Bel temple. It is the plan of the University's expedition to make a systematic exploration of these ruins. Although work for the present year has been stopped, it is the purpose of the explorers to resume their excavations in the fall.

Up to May 11 inclusive, the total bond purchases from August 3, 1887, were \$167,459,900, of which \$61,587,250 were 4 per cents. and \$103,862,650, were 4½ per cents. Their cost was \$193,574,784, of which \$78,925,014 was paid for the 4 per cents. and \$114,649,770 was paid for the 4½ per cents. They would have cost, at maturity, \$229,124,951, or \$108,515,032 for the 4 per cents. and \$120,609,919 for the 4½ per cents. The difference in favor of their purchase is \$35,550,167, of which \$29,590,019 represents the saving on the 4 per cents. and \$5,960,148 the saving on the 4½ per cents.

The most remote point reached by Mr. George Kennan in his Siberian trip was the mines of Kara, 5,000 miles from St. Petersburg and about 1,000 miles from the Pacific coast. The narrative of his adventures and discoveries at these mines will begin in the June *Century* and be continued through several numbers. It may be said to mark the culmination of Mr. Kennan's papers.

The mines of Kara are the private property of his Majesty the Tsar, and are worked for his benefit, and it is to them that the "Nihilists" are sent when the Tsar is pleased to commute a death sentence to penal servitude in the mines. Hence an unusual number of political prisoners are gathered at Kara, and Mr. Kennan made the best use of his time while there to make their acquaintance and obtain trustworthy information regarding their life.

Mr. Blaine is quoted by the Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent as expressing the opinion in a recent talk that any positive congressional or other action on our part looking toward the incorporation of Canada in the Union would be a blunder in policy, since the certain and natural effect of it would be to cause Canada to draw away from us; whereas, if she is judiciously left to herself, she will, when the time comes, "drop like a ripe apple." He is further quoted as saying (not for the first time) that Cuba would be a very valuable acquisition for military as well as commercial reasons, and that it would not be necessary to admit the island into the Union, since we could leave it indefinitely under a territorial government.—*Hartford Courant*.

THE AMERICAN

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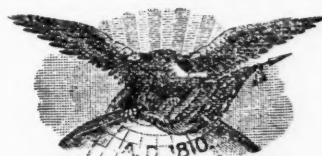
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EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

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21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS,
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One of the largest buildings in the city, and the
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The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Millinery, Hosiery and Underwear, (Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Carpets, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

AMENDMENT.

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PRO-
posed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by
the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special
election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order
of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance
of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the
Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the fol-
lowing amendment is proposed to the Constitution of
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance
with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Con-
stitution to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of in-
toxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby
prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall
be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided
by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of in-
toxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage
may be allowed in such manner only as may be
prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at
the first session succeeding the adoption of this article
of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penal-
ties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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*Engineers and Manufacturers of
Machine Tools.*

PHILADELPHIA.

AMENDMENT.

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PRO-
posed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by
the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania for their approval or rejection at a special
election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order
of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance
of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the
constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
in General Assembly met That the following is proposed
as an amendment to the constitution of the Common-
wealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the pro-
visions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the
four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall
have paid within two years, a state or county tax,
which shall have been assessed at least two months
and paid at least one month before the election," so
that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age,
possessing the following qualifications, shall be en-
titled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United
States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one
year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector
or native born citizen of the state, he shall have re-
moved therefrom and returned, then six months) im-
mediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election dis-
trict where he shall offer to vote at least two months
immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards,
he shall have paid, within two years, a state or
county tax, which shall have been assessed at least
two months and paid at least one month before the
election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:
"Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, pos-
sessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled
to vote at the polling place of the election district of
which he shall at the time be a resident and not else-
where:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United
States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one
year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector
or native born citizen of the state, he shall have re-
moved therefrom and returned, then six months) im-
mediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election dis-
trict where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days
immediately preceding the election. The legislature,
at the session thereof next after the adoption of this
section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may,
enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-
one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty
days and an inhabitant of this state one year next
preceding an election, except at municipal elections,
and for the last thirty days a resident of the election
district in which he may offer his vote, shall be en-
titled to vote at such election in the election district of
which he shall at the time be a resident and not else-
where for all officers that now are or hereafter may be
elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war
no elector in the actual military service of the State
or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof,
shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence
from such election district, and the legislature shall
have power to provide the manner in which and the
time and place at which such absent electors may
vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in
the election district in which they respectively re-
side.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall
be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by rea-
son of his presence or absence while employed in the
service of the United States or the State, nor while en-
gaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or
of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or
seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse
or public institution, except the inmates of any
home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors who,
for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside
in the election district where said home is located.
Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs,
the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suf-
frage hereby established."

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

